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TSAO KUN'S ARMY LOOTS AND SLAYS CIVIL POPULATION

Foreigners Aid in Saving
Many From Fury
Of Troops

ATTEND WOUNDED
Northerners Worst Sufferers
In Battles At Suifu
And Nachi

Special Correspondent of The China Press

Chengtu, March 23.—Some interesting particulars of the retaking of Nachi have come to hand lately. In a letter describing the retreat of the Yunnanese written by a Red Cross worker who is a missionary much light is thrown on the event as well as on the character of Tsao Kun's men.

He says "the Yunnan boys made a gallant stand." But the news of the fall of Suifu came and then "the real retreat began." Tsao Ao himself was there immediately before the end. He visited the Red Cross missionaries assured them of his sincere gratitude for their services and called at the hospital to see the sick and wounded.

The Yunnanese "left nothing of importance for the Northerners except some trench tools, knapsacks, etc. which they did not need." This is an interesting statement in view of the fact that the latter claimed a big haul of military material. As a matter of fact the northerners did not know of the retreat until next morning and "made no effort to follow the enemy. They were satisfied to rob and plunder and shoot down defenceless old men."

The populace literally poured out of the city all afternoon and night of the retreat. And whenever doors were closed the northern soldiers felt at liberty to go in and take what they wanted. I saw an old priest dead in a corner of his room, an old carpenter shot down in an adjoining room, a younger man on the steps of the temple with eye gouged out and an ugly saber thrust into the head, two poor coolies on the street, a poor farmer fallen against the door of his thatched hut, and a cripple lying in his blood by the side of a patch of wheat.

Even Mr. Davey Held Up
I saw another farmer shot through the abdomen and his wife through the arm. All this was done when the northerners entered Nachi. Even Mr. Davey who had been detained on his way down river was robbed on the street in broad daylight. And had not the foreigners been on the job all the time they would have slaughtered the wounded in the hospital."

From a letter written by another foreigner it appears that Mr. W. J. Davey had done excellent work in helping to save the city and the people from their fury. Many of the Chinese regard him as the one who saved them. He is a good speaker of Chinese and having an intimate knowledge of native ways he was well fitted to do this kindly sort of work.

Dr. Tompkins of the American Baptist Mission of Suifu, was the man in charge of the Red Cross work. He was indefatigable in his efforts to save his patients. First at Suifu he attended to 300 heavily wounded cases. Then at Nachi he had 700 such pass through his hands. The Yunnanese indeed were fortunate to have such an efficient man with them. Before the retreat all the wounded except 70 were removed to Yungning.

These figures are exact. They prove conclusively that the Yunnan casualties were far below those of the northerners. A thousand wounded were treated in the Luchow Hospital, and they there did not get all the wounded. Dr. Tompkins did. Probably the northern losses were double those of the Yunnanese. If not double then they must have been very nearly so.

Fighting South of Suifu

At present the Yunnanese are attacking the Government troops 80 li south of Suifu. Then they hold

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British Aerial Board's Probable New Chief



LORD CURZON.

Lord Derby has definitely resigned the chairmanship of the British Air Committee, on the ground of having too much work to do, he being also Director of Recruiting and Lord Curzon is named as his most likely successor. Formerly Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon has been very prominent in many ways since the war broke. His father, Baron Scarsdale, died recently.

Submarine Is Rammed By Russian Destroyer Where Portugal Sunk

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, April 10.—It is officially reported that the destroyer Strogo rammed a submarine near where the hospital-ship Portugal was sunk.

Anglo-French M. Ps. Conferring in London

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 10.—The first conference of French and British Members of Parliament is being held in London. The King made a stirring address to the members of the conference, at Buckingham Palace, to-day, welcoming the French legislators of the great republic to which Britain rejoiced to be united by an intimate alliance and mutual confidence. "An alliance destined, as I trust, to be perpetual."

His Majesty dwelt on the valuable work of the French legislators and emphasised that the visit was an expression of the friendship binding the two nations together. He said that they would be able to observe how strenuous were Britain's efforts to provide munitions; how deep British sympathy for the sufferings of the north of France by the ferocious invader; how warm British admiration for French valor and constancy and how unanimous Britons are to prosecute the war till the menace of aggression has been removed. The British Empire, fighting side by side with France for liberty and the peace of the world with the belief growing daily stronger that victory would crown the cause of right.

GORRINGE GETS READY
TO ATTACK SANNAIYAT

Floods Curtail Frontage, But
Weather Fine Again And
River Ceases Rising

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 10.—General Sir Percy Lake reports that Lieut-General Gorringe's preparations to attack Sannaiyat are well advanced. Although floods have curtailed the frontage on which an attack can be delivered, the weather has been fine for the last two days and the river has not risen since April 7th.

Kwangtung Revolutionaries Declare Aim Is to Compel Yuan Shih-k'ai to Abdicate

Army Controls Chiangchun; Liang Chi-chao Arrives;
Peking Learns of Russo-Japanese Understanding

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, April 11.—Representatives of the army, navy, police, commercial, charitable and other organizations held a meeting on the 8th and resolved:

(1) That the object of the declaration of independence of Kwangtung is to compel Yuan Shih-k'ai's abdication.

(2) That Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangsi and Kwangtung are united in one alliance, whose armies and people shall work towards the preservation of all and that, hereafter, citizen soldiers shall not be recruited and citizen soldiers already engaged shall not compel the disarmament of the regular army and navy, or seize vessels belonging to citizens, or enter Canton. Revolutionary troops entering Canton without express permission shall be treated as bandits. Other matters to remain in abeyance pending the arrival of Tsoen Chun-hsuan, Luk Yung-tin and Liang Chi-chao.

(3) That self-acclaimed soldiers of the Republican army trying to make trouble in their districts shall be treated as bandits.

(4) That the revolutionary naval commander, Ngi Bong-ping, now at Canton, be requested to prevent revolutionary (?) forces coming to Canton.

(5) That Lung Chi-kwang and the other revolutionary commanders shall enforce the above resolutions.

Army Controls Chiangchun

The city and surrounding districts are peaceful. The naval force is under the control of the revolutionaries, while the army is controlling Lung Chi-kwang, the Governor of Kwangtung, instead of being controlled.

Tsoen Chun-hsuan, Liang Chi-chao, Luk Yung-tin, Governor of Kwangsi, Chu Chien and other Southern leaders have wired that they are coming to Canton.

Business is practically at a standstill, as merchants have not yet removed their goods from Shameen and other places to which they were sent when trouble seemed probable. The officials are gradually departing, knowing that the revolutionary regime will no longer benefit them.

It is believed that Canton will be named as the Southern capital temporarily.

The present problem is the financial one, the treasury being empty. The

(Continued on Page 2)

merchants of Canton are raising funds, which they will probably hand over to the Southern leaders, instead of to Governor Lung Chi-kwang, who is now considered to be merely acting, pending a decision when the revolutionary leaders arrive here.

Lung Chi-kwang is unpopular and it is believed that he will be sent to Kwangsi during Luk Yung-tin's absence at Canton.

Recruit 10,000 Yunnanese

Hongkong, April 11.—The Yunnanese correspondent of the South China Morning Post states that, during the past few weeks, no fewer than 10,000 very young men have been recruited throughout Yunnan and are now being trained at Yunnan.

The gentry refuse to let Governor Tang Yi-yao leave the city, because he was chiefly instrumental in causing the present trouble and, therefore, they consider he had better see them through it.

The well-known revolutionist Liang Chi-chao, has arrived at Haiphong, from Japan and is in communication with Governor Tang Yi-yao.

Russo-Japanese Understanding?

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, April 11.—It is known in Chinese official circles that the Southern party, in consequence of a secret Russo-Japanese understanding, will not object to Yuan Shih-k'ai as President until the convocation of the coming National Convention, which will decide on the question of the Presidency.

It is denied by competent Japanese circles in Peking that the Russo-Japanese treaty has been concluded, because some particulars still want final negotiations. The most important paragraph of the treaty is, however, the free action given to Japan in China.

Tang Shao-yi and Wu Ting-fang have been sounded by the State Department to take part in the peace negotiations between the North and South.

The State Department has decided to restore the Provincial Assemblies, the Minister of Justice being instructed to draft a new system.

General Chang Hsien has been appointed acting Commanding General of Anhui. His predecessor, General

(Continued on Page 2)

Royal Princes Companions at Eton



DUKE OF BRABANT & PRINCE HENRY.

At the left is the Duke of Brabant, second son of King Albert of Belgium and at the right is Prince Henry, third son of King George of England. These two princes of the royal blood are soon companions at Eton, the famous English school.

ROOT FOR PRESIDENCY SAY EAST REPUBLICANS

Manifesto Urging His Claims As
Candidate Signed By 75
Leading Men

Washington, April 10.—A manifesto signed by seventy-five leading Republicans in the East urges the claims of ex-Secretary Root as a candidate for the presidency.

TELL OF DISTURBANCES OCCURRING IN REICHSTAG

Newspapers Forbidden to Des-
cribe Wild Scenes Says
Amsterdam Cable

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 10.—German newspapers have not been allowed to publish a report of the proceedings which took place in the Reichstag, last Saturday, when there were wild scenes.

TOWNSHEND SILENT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 10.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. H. J. Tennyson, Under-Secretary of State for War, said that he had no information whether General Townshend has sent a reply to the King's message indicative of the spirit of his troops.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. ss Kasuga M. Apr. 12

Per R.V.F. ss Simbirsk Apr. 14

Per N.Y.K. ss Yamashiro M. Apr. 14

Per R.M. ss Empress of Asia Apr. 21

Per M.M. ss Porthos ... Apr. 23

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per R.M. ss Empress of Asia Apr. 21

Per C.M. ss China Apr. 21

Per N.Y.K. ss Awa Maru Apr. 22

Per R.M. ss Monteagle Apr. 28

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per P. and O. ss Nagoya Apr. 17

Per N.Y.K. ss Fushimi M. Apr. 19

Per N.Y.K. ss Hirano M. Apr. 20

Per P. and O. ss Namur... May 1

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For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. ss Kasuga M. Apr. 12

Per R.V

which occurred on the 3rd, which all turned in favor of the French troops.

5th Day of Battle

A renewed German offensive on the 5th day of the battle of Verdun is the feature of the official communiqué issued this afternoon. The bombardment continued violently during the night, being especially directed against Dead Man's Hill.

The communiqué confirms that the Germans suffered important losses, yesterday, at Dead Man's Hill, when the very violent attacks made by the enemy were repulsed, especially at dusk. The Germans were only able to penetrate into 500 yards of the first-line trench at Hill 295. The French made numbers of prisoners.

There was a very sharp struggle, during the night, east of the Meuse, in a little wood eastward of Vacher-au-Ville. We made progress southward of Douaumont.

There was a bombardment in Woevre of the villages at the foot of the Heights of the Meuse.

The communiqué concludes: Yesterday's operations at Verdun were the first attempt at a German general offensive on a front exceeding 20 kilometers. The Germans obtained no appreciable results, especially in view of their tremendous efforts and sustained losses, to which the bodies heaped in front of our lines testify.

Kwangtung to Compel Yuan To Abdicate

(Continued from Page 1)

NI Tze-chung, will take over the command of the Government troops in the upper Yangtze valley.

One million Dollars, the surplus of the salt revenue, which was to be paid in Canton, is still in the hands of the foreign bankers.

Ask Yuan To Resign

The following is a telegram sent by the Cantonese Guild at Shanghai to Peking requesting Yuan Shih-k'ai to resign from the presidency:

"The monarchical movement has disturbed the whole country. The scholars, farmers, merchants and industrialists have all lost positions. The young and strong ones have died on the battle-field, while the weak and old ones lose their lives by hunger or by suicide. It is impossible to describe the calamity.

"Should the war continue the position will be hopeless. The Manchu Throne which had lived several hundred years, was not willing to let the people suffer and abdicated simply for the sake of the people. Wise and bright as you are, why are you not willing to sacrifice your family's glory to save the lives of the millions?

"There are selfish men around you. Do not listen to them. The Chinese from all sides have asked you to resign. They do this particularly for the sake of saving the people from misery as well as to protect your past merits and honorable reputation. It is our sincere hope that you will retire from the presidency according to the will of the people."

China Merchants' Decision

The China Merchants Steamship Company has advertised in the Chinese press that from the day of advertisement the company will not carry any kind of soldiers or transport any troops for the government.

Position of Anhui Leaders

The members of the former Anhui Provincial Assembly have sent an earnest telegram to General Tuan Chi-jui, a native of Anhui, requesting him not to help Yuan Shih-k'ai, but to advise him to retire.

Appeal To Tuan Chuan-hien

The Eastern Times says that the General Chamber of Commerce of Kwangtung has asked Mr. Tuan Chuan-hien to be chief of the administrative affairs there. Mr. Chang Min-chi, Governor of Kwangtung, will be his assistant.

G.F. Pearce In Favor Of Volunteer Armies

Believes Australia Will Do Its Duty, But Would Support Conscription if Necessary

(Reuters' Agency War Service) Melbourne, April 10.—Mr. G. F. Pearce, Minister of Defence, in a speech to trade unionists, said that the policy of the Commonwealth is to do its utmost to assist the allied to win. Their policy was one of voluntarism, but they were being defended by the conscript armies of the allies and, sooner than accept German rule, he would have conscription, but he believed that they could do their duty by voluntary enlistment.

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British Commerce Chamber Has 238 Members in First Year; Catching The Trade

Though yesterday's was the first annual meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, the chairman, Mr. J. Johnstone, refrained from going into details as to what the organization would do. However, he said that the Chamber had more than proved the need which its founders considered there was for it. They estimated on a membership of 150, but already they had 225 full members and 13 associates, whilst there were many eligible who had not yet joined.

He emphasized that the enemy trading campaign had already practically ruined German activities in China, but there still remained much to be done and, above all, it was for British traders to see to it that what they had learned since the war they should hold for all time.

Supporting Mr. Johnstone at the committee table were Messrs. A. Rose (British Commercial Attaché), H. A. J. Macray, E. C. Richards, H. G. Simms, A. W. Burkhill, E. S. Little, E. F. Mackay, J. L. Beaumont, H. E. Campbell and A. D. Bell.

Chairman's Speech

The Chairman said: There is no need for me to recapitulate the circumstances which led to the formation of the Chamber. That it has been long needed no-one will deny, but it apparently required something in the nature of great emphasis to make us realize the importance and necessity of banding ourselves together for the protection and advancement of British commercial interests in China. Well, gentlemen, we have had the upheaval, and we now have our British Chamber of Commerce.

In looking back over the past ten months, I think I may fairly claim that we have justified our existence. We started out with the assumption that we could count upon a membership of 150. I am glad to be able to tell you that the total number of our registered 238, and that 225 are full members and 13 associate members.

There are still a number of firms in Shanghai that have not joined the Chamber, and it is hoped that these will become members in due course. Several home firms have joined as associates, and the number of these ought to be largely increased.

The accounts for the half year ending December 31, 1915, have been published in the Journal and do not call for any special comment. We closed the year with a balance in hand of Tls. 4,424.64 and it had not been necessary to call upon the guarantee. Of course it must be borne in mind that the large sum received in entrance fees will not be repeated; and if we had not had these to fall back upon, there would have been a deficiency of about Tls. 2,000. On the other hand, last year we charged half subscriptions only; this year our income from subscriptions will be more than double the amount shown in last year's accounts.

One of the first tasks of your committee was the appointment of fourteen sub-committees, amongst which the sectional work of the Chamber could be distributed. The sub-committees have been added since, bringing the number up to sixteen. With two exceptions, all the sub-committees have had meetings during the period under review, and, as the work done by them has been brought to your notice through the columns of the Journal, there is no need of any special reference to it. Some of the sub-committees have had much more work to do than others, and amongst these, mention may be made of the sub-committees on trademarks, customs and inland taxation, piece-goods, exports and publications.

Publicity Benefits

The Publications Sub-Committee have one great advantage over all the others—that of publicity. Month by month you have had placed in your hands the English Journal. There have also been two issues of the Chinese Journal. The circulation of the former is nearly 700; of the latter 10,000. The English Journal is deservedly popular, and the demand for it is increasing so much that the Publications Sub-Committee have recommended its sale to non-members and that members should pay for the extra copies they receive.

The Chinese Journal has paid for itself, and there is good reason to believe that it may ultimately become a source of revenue to the Chamber.

It is probably known to all of you that British Chambers of Commerce have been formed at Tientsin, Newchwang, Chefoo, Hankow, Changsha, Foochow, Swatow, and Canton. The formation of some of these Chambers is directly due to the efforts of your Portia Sub-Committee, but something more than the mere formation of Chambers has been accomplished.

All the Chambers I have mentioned have agreed to affiliate with the Shanghai Chamber, thus forming a British Chamber of Commerce of China. Steps are also being taken to establish some form of co-operation with the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the importance of this achievement. It means that while each Chamber will retain entire independence in all respects, machinery is being provided by which the British Chambers may be enabled to speak with one voice when it is desired to do so, and to co-operate in the history of British commerce in China.

Your committee have agreed that the Shanghai Chamber shall undertake any administrative work that may arise from the affiliation, the reason for this being that geographically, numerically and financially, we are perhaps in a better position to do this than others.

Form Language School

Another important step taken by your committee is the establishment of a school for the study of the Chinese language. That there was a

fruits of their labors while their energies are perforce dormant.

"There need be no feeling of insecurity or uncertainty on the part of those who enter upon a fair fight to supplant the enemy in the produce or any other branch of trade; but the supplanting cannot be achieved on any cheap or easy system."

In Great Britain, the Government and the mercantile community are preparing for an economic war. In the last issue our Journal there was a brief account of the policy to be pursued by the London Chamber of Commerce. The Manchester and other Chambers are also laying their plans for the future. We shall have our part, and it will be no small one, in this issue. It therefore behoves us to prepare ourselves so that we bear the brunt of the war.

It is certain that in the immediate future most important topics, such as the formation of a Ministry of Commerce and the appointment of a Trade Commissioner in China will come up for discussion. There will be the larger question of legislation, having for its object the building up of trade within the Empire and the removal of those facilities which have made it possible for Germany to compete with us on unequal terms.

Manchester's Opinion

The Manchester Chamber has expressed as strongly as opinion that it is not a day too soon to consider a close overhauling of the machinery and methods of our manufacture and our commerce, with a view to removing from which British trade has suffered in the past, and to improving the system, the machinery, and the appliances in use hitherto. Gentlemen, we are vitally interested in all these things, and I have brought them to your notice today because they are matters which must engage much of the attention of the Chamber in the near future.

In conclusion, I think it is only right to refer to the assistance we have received from our Consular authorities. The war has undoubtedly brought us in closer touch with our officials, and their efforts to have made and are making to extend their services in order to meet the wants of merchants really deserve more than passing comment.

That difficulties have arisen where we have not seen eye to eye is only natural, but they have been overcome, as they generally can be, when dealt with in a businesslike manner, and the knowledge that we are all working for the same goal, although we may approach that goal from different standpoints, will enable us to continue I hope on the terms of mutual confidence which are necessary in the best interests of British trade.

The Commercial Attaché

I think you will all agree with me when I say that a long felt want was supplied when our legation in Peking decided to send us a Commercial Attaché and that they have been fortunate in their choice none of us who have had occasion to deal with Mr. Rose will deny. Peking is too distant, Shanghai needs a Commercial Attaché of her own and in an extended service of this branch of the Foreign Office will be found I believe a solution of the question which is at present exercising the minds of the Board of Trade and Foreign Office at

It is probable that exporters have been less troubled by high freight rates than by lack of shipping facilities; for despite high rates, profitable business could have been done if there had only been the means of getting the goods into the right markets. Steps are now being taken by your committee which they hope will ameliorate present conditions.

A little less than a year ago, gentlemen, we met for the purpose of forming this Chamber. The national peril with which we were faced brought us together as nothing else could have done. The chairman of the inaugural meeting, Mr. Girardet, urged us to seize our opportunity to form a combination that would add to our strength, that would work strenuously for the expansion of British British trade, and that would uphold prestige in this country. We have succeeded in doing all that, and more.

Existence Justified

The reasons that brought us into existence are infinitely more cogent today than they were a year ago. We knew then that we were faced by a ruthless and unscrupulous foe. Perhaps we did not quite realize the lengths to which even such a foe could or would go, but today we know in full, and our fuller knowledge ought to make us more determined than ever that military Germany shall be crushed and that commercially she shall no longer enjoy the advantages which our lack of combination here, and our free and easy methods at home have hitherto allowed her.

At our inaugural meeting I reminded you of the fact that our enemies called us in derision a "nation of shopkeepers." Today gentlemen, we are a nation of soldiers, but it is more than ever incumbent on us to keep the shop open.

Our supremacy at sea has given us advantages of which we have not been slow to avail ourselves, and there can be no doubt that a good deal of the enemy's China trade has passed and is passing, into British hands. At the same time I deem it wise to warn you that something more is necessary than the mere snatching of a present profit.

An outlet has to be found by the Chinese for the produce of this country and this being the case it is only natural that in times like the present dealers should turn to those who are in a position to help them in this respect whether they be British, allied or neutral firms. That the greater portion of exports was controlled by Germans previous to the war there is no gainsaying, but, as I have said above, they have to a large extent lost their hold over this business and it is for us to see that they do not regain the position they formerly occupied on the trade.

Future Work

In a letter recently received by the committee the following passage occurs.—"The German spending of time and money in establishing their export machinery inland calls for equal spending on the part of those who would displace them. It is not enough merely to acquire a share of

home, namely, a more thorough understanding of British interests in China.

That, gentlemen, is all I have to say regarding the work of the Chamber. I trust that, when we meet for our next annual meeting, the war now being waged will have been brought to a successful issue, and that your committee may be able to report success for progress in the commercial war that is still to be fought.

Mr. Johnstone then proposed that the report and accounts be adopted and this was seconded by Mr. A. W. Burkhill. The chairman invited questions, saying: "We are here to be criticised." Nothing was said, however and the resolution was carried.

It was suggested by the committee and agreed to that the rules be altered to allow that, if any member fails to pay his subscription within six weeks after it becomes due, he may be removed from the list or steps taken to recover the amount due. Also that, if any member becomes bankrupt, or is convicted of fraud or crime, or ceases to be eligible according to the Articles, he shall, ipso facto, cease to be a member.

An addition to the last amendment, suggested by Mr. L. E. Canning, was also accepted, namely: "The committee may, however, after inquiry and on the written application of such member, or associate member, restore his name to the list of members and anyone so re-admitted shall not be called upon to pay a second entrance fee. All cases of re-admission shall be subject to the approval of a two-thirds majority of those present at the next subsequent general meeting, or special general meeting of the members of the Chamber."

The chairman further said: In connection with Article 2 of the constitution, it has been pointed out that the definition of the term "British firm" does not quite cover China companies as defined in the new Companies Ordinance. It is perfectly obvious that a British China company is eligible for membership, but, to make the matter quite clear, in future the words "including China companies" will be added after the words "company registered in some part of the British Empire." The definition will then read:—

"For the purpose of these rules, by a British firm is meant either a joint stock company registered in some part of the British Empire, including China companies and subject to the jurisdiction of some British court, etc."

Before a ballot for the new committee was taken, the chairman said that the old committee had felt the lack of advice by a representative of either of the British banks. It was not too late to remedy this and he asked Mr. Stephen if he would consent to serve, if elected.

Mr. Stephen said that he would. The ballot resulted in the election of Messrs. A. W. Burkhill, C. M. Bain, H. E. Campbell, H. H. Girardet, C. G. Humphreys, A. Howard, J. Johnstone, E. S. Little, E. F. Mackay, E. C. Simms and A. G. Stephen.

This concluded the meeting.

Tsao Kun's Army Loots and Slays

(Continued from Page 1)

Kiangmen yet, a town south of Luchow and seven cities between there and the border. Though driven out of Suifu and Nachi they are lively enough to keep the government troops on the jump.

But the Governor's men, it is only fair to add, behave themselves. Their conduct compared to that of Tsao Kun's followers is that of gentlemen. Where excesses occur it is not the fault as a rule of the officers. Yet the Yunnanese behave better than even the Governor's forces. All testimony concurs in this. They gain the praise of the common people everywhere. Why Peking does not send strict orders to Tsao

Kun to keep his soldiers in hand is a mystery. The stories in circulation about them on the streets here are all of the one character, whether from Chungking, Luchow, Nachi or elsewhere.

Chengtu, we are glad to say, remains peaceful. The best evidence of this is that the annual Spring Flower Fair is being held as usual. It is not so busy as before, but still being well attended. To the West and North the robbers and rebels are taking their opportunity of making all the trouble they can.

Splendid rains have fallen every night for the past week to the delight of the farmers. Rice will not rise any more in price now. It will rather tend to fall. We are sure to have a fine spring crop in 6 weeks time. This will go a long way towards keeping Upper Szechuan quiet.

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HOW CONGRESS STOOD BY PRESIDENT WILSON ON SUBMARINE ISSUE

Question of Warning Americans
Off Belligerent Ships
Debated 7 Hours

VOTE WAS 276 TO 142

Conduct of Foreign Policy Left
In Hands of Chief
Magistrate

Washington, March 7.—By a rousing majority—a majority of 134—the House of Representatives today rejected the effort to interfere with President Wilson's insistence that American citizens must be protected in traversing the seas on merchant vessels, belligerent or neutral, armed or unarmed.

The delegates of the people emphasized the action of the Senate last week in sustaining the President on this important issue. The President is now free to resume negotiations with Germany and Austria on the armed ship question. He will do so with the knowledge that the representatives of the American people approve his stand.

It was a victory that was interpreted here tonight as going far beyond any domestic significance. Not only is it a victory to those who have attempted to embarrass the Administration in its conduct of foreign affairs that the country is behind the President in his defense of the rights of American citizens, but, more than that, it is construed as a victory to the Teutonic Empires that the President's policy in the armed ship controversy is the country's policy. Administration officials are very happy tonight. They feel that the President has been handsomely sustained.

Three votes were taken in the House during the more than seven hours it was in session, and on each of these a victory for the President's stand was recorded. By 256 to 180 the House decided not to permit any amendments to the resolution of Representative McLemore of Texas, which presented the clear-cut issue that the President wanted determined. The McLemore resolution provided in effect that Americans should be warned that if they took passage in armed belligerent ships they would do so at their own risk—in other words, that their Government would wash its hands of them and afford no redress for them or their dependents if they were injured or lost their lives through the sinking without warning of an armed merchantman by a Teutonic submarine. On its first vote, by a majority of 96, the House ordered the "previous question" on a special rule providing for limiting debate and making it impossible to baffle the issue by amendments to the McLemore resolution. Then came a vote on the rule itself. Here, too, the Administration won, its majority of approval this time being 133. The final vote was on a motion, called for by the special rule, to table, otherwise reject, the McLemore doctrine.

Kills Clark's Prophecy

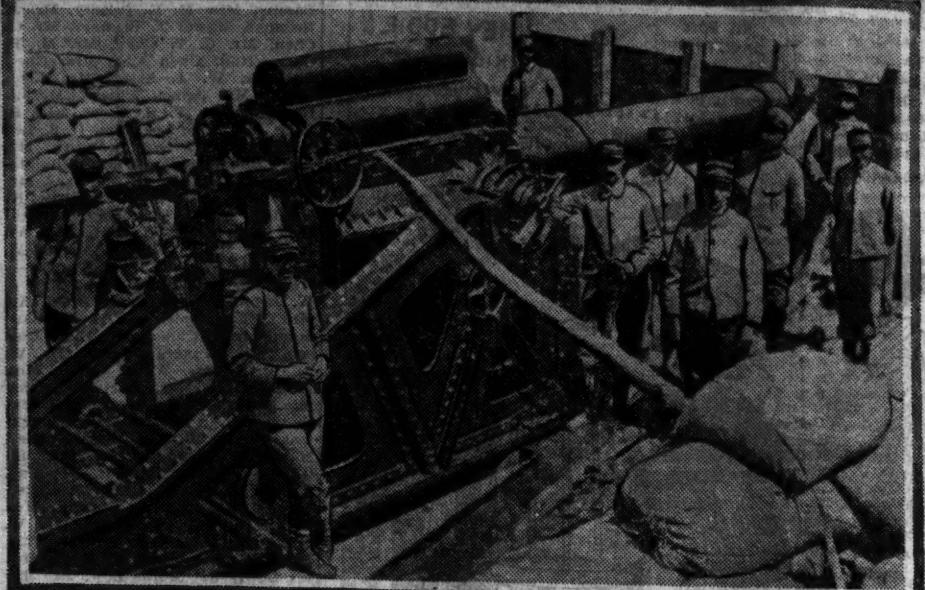
That final vote was a surprise to those who were against the President on this great question of international policy. Even Speaker Clark had told the President that the House appeared to be opposed to him two to one, and that "some enthusiastic gentlemen" prophesied that he would be defeated three to one. As things turned out today, the exact reverse of what Speaker Clark had understood proved to be the case. Instead of a majority of two

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Italian Siege Gun Pounding Austrian Positions



This is one of the best pictures of the new Italian 305-millimeter siege guns to reach Shanghai. This gun, a new development since the beginning of the war, is said to completely outclass the famous Austrian Skodas. Note the huge recoil cylinders on top of the gun.

NOT VOTING, ABSENT, OR PAIRED
the right to travel without molestation on armed belligerent merchant vessels and that Congress had no warrant for advising him in the matter, the majority was nearly two to one the other way. On the final vote—the real test of sentiment—in the House, the McLemore resolution was tabled, by a vote of 276 to 142, or just eight less than two to one. A change of four votes to the President's side would have made the Administration majority an even two to one.

A feature of the fight was the way the Eastern Republicans stood by the President. On the roll call on the "previous question," the real test of the day, fifty-three Eastern Republicans voted with the majority.

A recapitulation of the vote to table the McLemore resolution shows the extent of the President's victory. Party lines were disregarded. The Republicans who stood by the President were only nine less in number than the Republicans who were against him. The majority for the President's policy probably would have been larger if some of the Republicans had not been angered over the inflexible character of the special closure rule, which prevented their offering amendments to the McLemore measure and indulging in the fullest and freest debate. Republican speakers contended that the President had indicated that he wanted the whole subject discussed without stint. The vote to table was as follows:

Vote to Table

	YEAS	NAYS
Democrats	182	93
Republicans	93	1
Progressives	1	1
Total	276	142

Voting "Present"

	YEAS	NAYS
Not voting, including the Speaker of the House	16	1
Paired for tabling—Clark of Florida and Taylor of Colorado	1	1
Paired against tabling—Chipperfield of Illinois and Hilliard of Colorado	1	1
Brown of West Virginia and Hamilton of Michigan were paired, but without agreement on the vote.	1	1
The first test vote was upon ordering the "previous question" on the closure rule.	1	1
First Test Vote	1	1

Short and Spirited Speeches

	YEAS	NAYS
Democrats	192	63
Republicans	63	1
Progressives	1	1
Total	256	142

Voting present:

	YEAS	NAYS
Democrats	21	1
Republicans	133	4
Progressives	1	1
Independent	1	1
Socialist	1	1
Total	180	100

All the speeches were short. Some of them were stirring; that is, the House showed enthusiasm over them. Mr. Decker, a Missouri Democrat, roused his auditors when he described the horrors of warfare in Europe. He was against the Administration's stand. Mr. Pou of North Carolina, Acting Chairman of the Rules Committee, supported the President's majority. He quoted ex-President Taft as advising Congress and the country to get behind Mr. Wilson.

President Wilson, calm and confident, heard the early results of the voting in the Cabinet Room at the White House with some of the Cabinet grouped about him. He told them he

only for defense, but, if need be, for offense."

Mr. Campbell closed with a plea for the defeat of the previous question that the House might have opportunity to vote upon the real issue and not upon a resolution as made privileged by the Democrats of the Rules Committee.

Wilson For Peace, Says Pou

Acting Chairman Pou of the Rules Committee told the House that the McLemore resolution "had been telegraphed to the capitals of Europe and had paralyzed the arm of the Executive in dealing with foreign nations because there accompanied the resolution reports that Congress was not behind the President of the United States."

"It is charged," continued Mr. Pou, "that the McLemore resolution does not raise the real issue. We believe it does because it says that Americans traveling on armed ships do so at their own risk. Is there a member here who would stand for such a doctrine as that? Is there a human being in this country who would so relinquish our rights? The President is standing for the sovereignty of this nation, he is standing for all that goes to make up the sovereignty of a great Government. When the American flag means no protection to the citizens of this country it means the contempt of the civilized world for a nation that will not protect its citizens."

"There has been another charge that President Wilson wants war. All the ills of hell never devised a more infamous lie! No President except Abraham Lincoln has ever gone through trial such as Woodrow Wilson has undergone in the last twelve months."

Mr. Pou said President Taft had recently advised Americans to stand behind the President. "Mr. Taft's entire course since he left office has been characterized by great patriotism and the finest taste," said Mr. Pou. "And it is a remarkable fact in this connection that the three living men who have been President—Roosevelt and Taft, former Executives, and the present Executive—all stand together as a unit today for the protection and preservation of the rights of American citizens."

Tributes were paid to the President by almost every Democratic speaker from Acting Chairman Pou of the Rules Committee to Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee, who closed it. To a man they insisted that the President did not want war. No one attempted, as was the case in the Senate last week, to say that anything the President had said indicated that he expected war.

Campbell Explains

At the outset the Republican leadership indicated an intention to try to amend the McLemore resolution so as to retain some form of warning to American citizens not to travel on armed liners. Leader Mann and Mr. Campbell of Kansas, senior Republican member of the Committee on Rules, gave notice that they would offer a substitute for the McLemore resolution. It would provide that in the opinion of the House, "citizens of the United States under existing conditions and irrespective of their legal rights ought to refrain from taking passage on armed merchant vessels of belligerent nations except in cases of imperative necessity."

"We are not confronted today with a grave crisis involving the honor of the nation. This is a diplomatic situation. The President says his arm has been paralyzed because of the agitation in Congress over this issue."

The Administration's letter written on January 18, 1916, to the powers at war touching the submarine warfare really closed the Administration's power to insist further upon the right of its citizens to take passage on armed merchant ships. That letter of Secretary Lansing said there was no essential difference between an armed merchant ship and an armed cruiser. Who will contend that an American citizen has a right aboard an armed cruiser of a nation at war?

"The handling of diplomatic affairs is solely an executive duty. The executive at this moment is asking Congress to assume a diplomatic function and declare that the citizens of this republic not only have the right, but may with impunity exercise it and take passage on these armed merchantmen—and these merchantmen are armed not

to offend, but, if need be, for offense."

Mr. Campbell closed with a plea for the defeat of the previous question that the House might have opportunity to vote upon the real issue and not upon a resolution as made privileged by the Democrats of the Rules Committee.

Scattered Applause from the Democratic side greeted Representative Gardner, Republican, who spoke on the parliamentary status of the McLemore resolution.

"If you want to stand with the President and two ex-Presidents, you will vote to sustain the rule and table the McLemore resolution," said he. Mr. Gardner was the first Republican to line up squarely with the President in the debate.

"The thought furthest from President Wilson's mind is a desire for war," declared Representative Bennet, Republican, of New York. He attacked the rule, however, as "cowardly, evasive, and treacherous." He complained that the House gave many hours to routine business and would give only four hours to consider a resolution "involving war."

Cantrill Stirs Applause

Representative James C. Cantrill,

a Democratic member of the Rules Committee, exclaimed:

"This is not the time for divided counsel; it is not the time that foreign nations should be confused or misinformed as to what sentiment in this country is. I would be untrue to my country and my flag if I did not comply with the wish of the President and vote on this question. President Wilson has kept us at peace; every American citizen should thank God today that Wilson is President."

This was greeted with enthusiastic applause on the Democratic side. Representative Irving Lenroot, a minority member of the Rules Committee, urged the House to throw open the armed ship controversy to full discussion and amendment of the McLemore resolution.

"This House can either defeat this rule and leave the matter in the hands of the President, where it is now," he said, "or it can defeat the previous question and permit amendments that will afford opportunity for a vote, on the real issue. Vote down the previous question and you will have a chance to vote on a question of simple warning. The responsibility is on you. If you vote for the previous question on this rule you cannot say afterward that

(Continued on Page 4)

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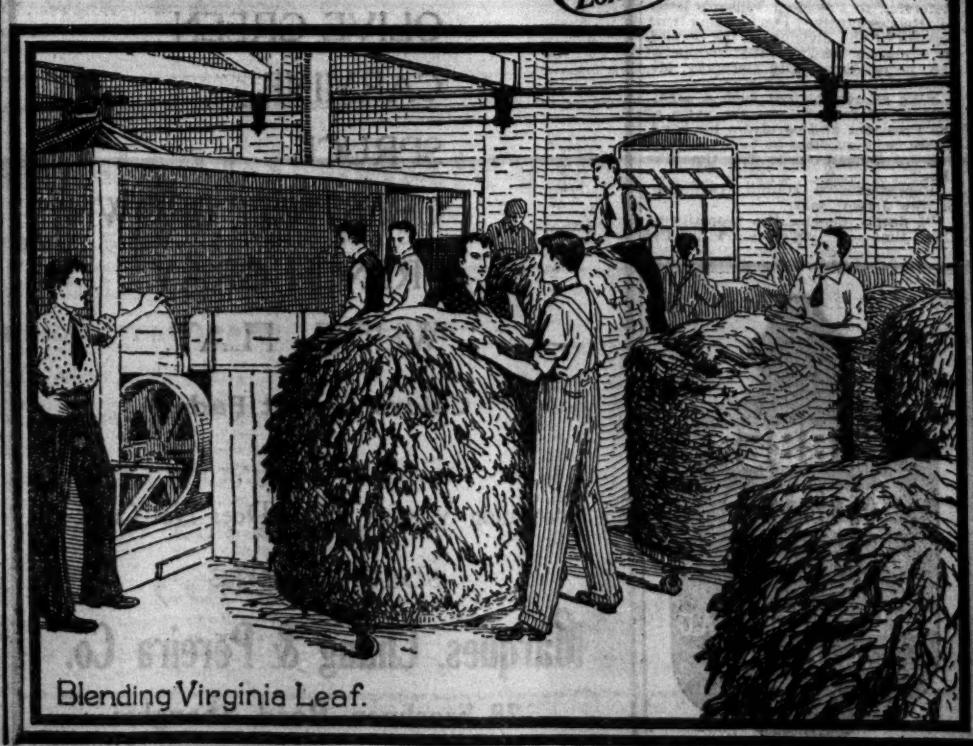
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How Congress Stood By President Wilson

(Continued from Page 3)

you had no opportunity to vote on a suitable resolution of warning. Any man who really believes in a resolution of warning and votes for the previous question on this resolution is subject to the charge of cowardice. By so voting he cuts off opportunity for the offering of a substitute resolution or amendment."

Representative Graham, a Pennsylvania Republican, brought wild cheers from the Democrats when he declared he would stand by the President. "The matter before us today," he said, "is whether the House will attend to its business and permit the President to attend to his. I am not throwing bouquets at the President, but when he is right I propose to stand by him. I want him to go on uninhibited in his work. How can the President conduct delicate diplomatic negotiations when there are reports of divided counsels here and the House attempts to interfere with his duties. If this matter ever comes to such a serious question as war, then the House will have its functions, but it has nothing to do with these diplomatic negotiations."

Representative Jacob E. Meeker of Missouri, Republican, said that 85 per cent. of the men who had talked in the House were in favor of a warning.

"Do you not think that Germany will hear that?" he asked. "Do you not think your talk will go there, as well as your vote? You talk one way and then propose to table this resolution in order to duck it and say it never came to a showdown. As I understand it, the Congress is not the rubber stamp concern it was a year ago. We have been asked for our opinion. We are given the privilege of expressing it, five minutes at a time, and then are offered the opportunity of voting for or tabling a resolution which you would not permit to be voted on, and which you have left the objectionable things. You know if you took them out the President would come in about one to ten. We might as well call a spade a spade. The purpose of this program this afternoon is to give exploitation to a lot of gentlemen who talk loudly and bravely about patriotism, but who never came to a showdown on this vote."

Mr. Meeker said the cheapest insurance for munition boats was Americans abroad. He accused the Democrats of dodging the armed ship issue and talking patriotism instead of expressing the opinion asked by the President.

"You do not care to come to a showdown vote," he concluded, "I am pro-United States and pro-American sense; not pro-German nor pro-Ally, and I say you are simply making a play here to claim the President was vindicated when he was not."

Quoted The London Times

Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, Republican, with progressive tendencies, read an article from The London Times telling of attacks on submarines by armed merchant vessels and pointed to the article as showing the fallacy of the argument that liners were armed for defense only. Then he read Secretary Lansing's memorandum to the Entente Allies proposing a modus vivendi recognizing armed merchantmen as auxiliary cruisers and not entitled to immunity from attack without warning. He insisted that this memorandum was President Wilson's memorandum and quoted Mr. Lansing as saying "My Government's" expression, contended Mr. Cooper, that could not have been used without the sanction of the President. He contended that President Wilson gave Senator Stone and others who consulted him, to believe that he was ready to go to war over the armed ship issue, whereas a few weeks before he showed that he regarded travel by American citizens on armed vessels as a doubtful right.

"Are we willing," he asked, "that Robert Lansing or President Wilson shall have the power to lay down the rule limiting the use of submarines when God forbid, we should be compelled to use this implement if we had war?"

Bay State in Line

Mr. Rogers of Massachusetts, Republican, urged the House to support the President.

"We are all agreed that peace should be maintained if it can be done with honor," he said. "We are all agreed that we in horrified manner to support the President, who may to avoid war is to support the President and not tie his hands. We should kill the McLemore resolution as promptly and effectively as possible. This vote today is not an evasive one. A vote on the McLemore resolution is a square vote on the issue of upholding or opposing the President of the United States on the foreign issues."

Mr. Foss, Republican, of Illinois, declared the effort to adopt a warning resolution was clearly an attempt to take out of the hands of the President the handling of foreign relations. Referring to President Wilson's letter, Representative Purn, stating that reports of the division of the opinion in Congress had greatly hampered the negotiations with Germany, Mr. Foss said:

"We all realize that such a condition of affairs weakens the voice of the President and paralyzes his hand. There is no question as to the duty of every American citizen at a time like this."

Representative Hamill, Democrat, of New Jersey, said:

"I deeply deplore the necessity at this time of differing with the

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By Tad



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BULLING A CHAUFFEUR
ALONG WHO IS
STUCK ON HIS JOB.

President of the United States. I am going to vote against tabling the McLemore resolution because I will not become partner in any proceeding of the Foreign Affairs Committee late in the afternoon when he said in closing the debate on the resolution that the Senate action on the warning resolution was satisfactory to the country.

"I know it was not satisfactory to those Republicans who would make political capital of it," said Mr. Flood. "I do not think any member

misunderstands the issue upon which we are going to vote. I do not agree to the objections to the McLemore resolution. It is as broad and as good as the proposed substitute brought in here today by a Republican member of the Rules Committee.

Representative Gables, Democrat, of New York declared that from the time of the inauguration of George Washington the management of diplomatic affairs had been left to the President and not to Congress.

Representative Sherry of Kentucky, Democrat, spoke for ten minutes. "It is one thing," he said, "for men to think that people should not travel on the merchant ships of a belligerent; it's another thing for Congress to solemnly make such a declaration."

"I marvel at the men who attempt to show that President Wilson is undertaking to drive this country into war. The history of the President during three years of turmoil will not warrant the most bigoted partisan in making such a declaration."

Ex-Speaker Cannon said that so far as he was concerned he had voted against the "previous question" and demanded the rule, and pointed out that the writer of the note had been brought up in the House not far from his side but from the Democratic side.

"I am not for the McLemore resolution would, if adopted, say to the world that 'We will not defend our President in the exercise of a well-established and universally recognized right under international law.'

"We have made suggestions in the note of January 18, 1916," he added, "to England and the other

allies to change certain features of international law, and the suggestions were declined, so that the old international law permitting the arming of merchant vessels stands."

"If we yield to Germany we would have to yield to the Allies, and so on, so the whole fabric of international law would crumble, piece by piece. We cannot yield to Germany without admitting the awful crime of the sinking of the Lusitania was justified. The only course to pursue is to stand strongly for the international law."

When he concluded, Mr. Flood moved to table the McLemore resolution and the final vote was taken. The House then adjourned.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. China:—Mrs. F. A. Bassity and Inft. Master J. F. Bassity, Miss M. E. Bassity, Mr. J. Brunner, Master T. Brunner, Mr. C. Chen, Mr. C. T. Chan, Mr. M. Y. Chen, Hon. Chen Chi, Mrs. Chen Chi, Mr. W. A. Suter, Mr. T. J. Dunn, Mr. James Fraser, Mr. J. Hammel, Mr. Y. S. Kwei, Miss S. King, Mr. O. S. Lee, Mrs. O. S. Lee and Inft. Mr. Lew Soong-fu, Mr. T. T. Lin, Miss Grace McBride, Mr. W. J. McRae, Mr. H. A. Reeks, Mr. T. Y. Shen, Mrs. T. Y. Shen, Mr. K. Hsia, Mr. J. W. Sipser, Admiral Wei Han, Mr. T. H. Wei, Miss Wo-ink-tuk, Mr. L. K. Wu, Mr. C. M. Yang, Mr. H. C. Yu. In Transit:—Rev. Neil Boynton, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bromley, Mrs. C. A. Brockway, Mr. D. E. Cappleman, Mr. J. Chalmont, Mr. I. Cheng, Mr. E. A. Colson, Miss Frances Crookes, Dr. W. A. Curtis, Mrs. W. A. Curtis, Miss R. E. Davis, Mr. Der Woey-sing, Mr. Fung Yin-hing, Dr. C. M. Fauntroy, Mr. and Mrs. Hee Chuck-wan, Master W. Hee, Miss Lily Hee, Master Winfred Hee, Rev. H. Mc-Glinchey, Mr. Chas. R. Heaume, Mrs. C. R. Heaume, Mr. W. Kittelberger, Rev. Chas. A. Leavitt, Mrs. F. A. Leas, Miss Helen Leas, Mr. J. Le Count, Mr. H. O. Ledger, Mr. Shen Kim-lung, Mr. Ka Low, Mrs. Ka Low, Miss Mollie Low, Mr. Moy Sing-go, Mr. Moy Sing-chung, Miss J. Plummer, Mr. Said Pak-yuen, Mrs. J. A. Shaw and Inft. Mr. Sien Kim-pea, Mrs. C. Ten, Miss Edna G. Tobin, Mr. Frank M. Tuck, Mr. S. J. Wright.

Per C.M. s.s. Kianghsin from Hankow:—Mr. Frost, Mr. Coxe, and Miss Crocker and child.

Per C.M. s.s. Haan from Foochow:—Mr. R. H. Henley.

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien from Tientsin:—Mr. Middleton, and Mrs. Young.

Passengers Departed

Per I.C. s.s. Loongwo for Hankow:—Mrs. R. C. Starling, Mrs. Tweedie Stodart and child, Miss Z. Terrell, Rev. G. M. Toygrated, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Miss M. Rogers, Miss I. Thornton, Mr. O. Rogers, Mr. E. E. Kearn, and Miss A. Beayier.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengkung for Chefoo:—Mr. and Mrs. Goforth.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang for Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Maas, and Miss B. Hongman. For Wuhu:—Mrs. E. R. Young.

Per C.N. s.s. Anhui for Hongkong:—Mrs. Bakker.

Per C.N. s.s. Tamsui for Amoy:—Mr. Chen Wan-seng.

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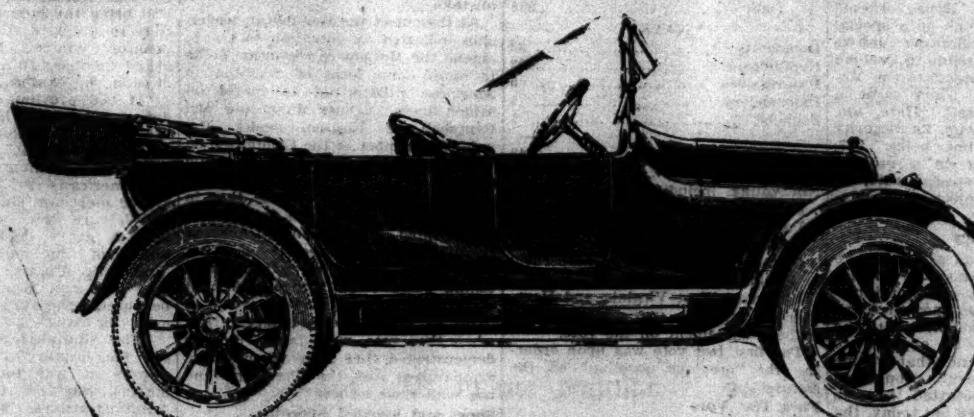
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Sports Correspondence

Poker Questions

Sir.—Will you be good enough in settling a poker bet? A opens the pot. B raises it. C re-raises it. A drops out. B raises again. C says B can't re-raise. Who is right? And if B is right, how many times can you raise before drawing cards? Thanking you in anticipation. Yours etc.

"Novices"

Answer: B is right. There is no limit on the number of raises.

Lawn Bowls Club

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club took place yesterday evening, at the offices of Messrs. Maitland & Co. Sir Everard Fraser was chairman. He called attention to the fact that ten members of the club are serving at the front, and spoke feelingly of the death here recently of another member, Mr. Thurston.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Sir Everard Fraser was unanimously chosen President, Mr. A. G. Stephen Vice-President, and the General Committee are to consist of Messrs. W. N. C. Allen, C. M. Bain, O. Crewer-Read, J. T. Disselhoff, and D. MacGregor. The next thing on the agenda was to select a Balloting Committee, and the following were chosen: Messrs. G. L. Campbell, D. M. Graham, D. MacDonald, G. H. Phillips, A. Samson, H. B. Stewart, J. C. Thomson, and A. N. Warrack.

As Mr. J. D. Gaines is shortly going home, Mr. L. Evans was elected to the post of captain. Mr. S. Hammond was also voted Secretary for the ensuing year, and the chairman remarked that his work reflected the greatest credit on him, for he had always worked with a will.

Mr. G. H. Phillips, winner of the Liddell Cup three times, has announced that he will present it for competition during next season.

The Rev. C. E. Darwent then addressed the meeting. He wanted to propose a resolution against the playing of Sunday matches. He said that the greens could be open, but that matches were not to be played, and that as most of the members are in the prime of life, they ought to give their thoughts to something serious.

"After the war," he continued, "the church will bring seriousness into life, and it will also render consolation to the destitute."

He emphasised that members could play on Sundays, but not so-called matches. The resolution on being put to the vote failed by 11 votes to 10, but it was thought best to leave the matter in the committee's hands.

Y.W.C.A. New Building

The formal opening of the new buildings of the Young Women's Christian Association, at No. 11a Quinsan Road, will be held from 4.30 o'clock to 7 o'clock Friday afternoon. Further exercises will be held in connection with the opening on Saturday between 3 and 7 p.m.

A large number of invitations have been sent out by the Board of Directors. The new buildings were dedicated last Sunday.

Programs for the opening exercises follow:

Friday: 4.30 to 5.30. Inspection of building. Tea.

5.30. Meeting. Chairman: Mrs. T. H. Li.

Opening prayer.

Address of welcome: Mrs. C. S. Lobinger.

Music: Miss MacNeil.

Address: Mrs. L. S. Woo.

Physical drill by National Training Class.

Address.

Association moving picture.

National hymn.

Saturday: 3-4. Physical drills and games by classes from Shanghai Schools.

4.30-5.30. Inspection of building. Tea.

5.30. Meeting. Chairman: Mrs. T. T. Wong.

Opening prayer.

Address of welcome: Mrs. Wong.

Music: Shanghai Glee Club.

Address: Dr. Wu Ting-Fang.

Music: Glee Club.

Address: Mrs. T. C. Chu.

Music: Glee Club.

Association moving picture.

National hymn.

Oil Tanker on Record
Voyage To Shanghai

New York, N. Y., March 12.—Starting on what is believed to be a record tow, with a record oil cargo, the tanker Richmond, with the S. T. barge 95 in tow, cleared from this port yesterday for Shanghai, via the Strait of Magellan. The value of the combined cargoes is \$3,000,000.

SERGEANT A.F. GRIMBLE
LOSES BOTH HIS LEGSAmputation Necessitated By
Wounds Received From
Aerial Torpedo

An interesting letter has been received in Shanghai from Sergeant A. F. Grimble, formerly of the Municipal Police. In it he describes how he became a victim of a new German war invention—an aerial torpedo. One of these exploded within a few yards of him. He received wounds that made necessary the amputation of both legs.

Sgt. Grimble was serving in the 10th Battalion of the 19th Yorkshire regiment. His letter was written from the Wharncliffe War Hospital, Sheffield, on March 5. Parts of it follow:

"I, along with others, went with Major Johnson and joined the 10th Battalion, 19th Yorkshire Regiment, at that time training at Aylesbury, Bucks. I was soon promoted to the rank of Sergeant and had practically the whole of the training of my own platoon to do—you bet I made soldiers of them. Eventually we sailed for France on September 9-10th and were billeted at various places until at last we were amongst the troops concentrated for the attack on Loos on September 25, 26, 27.

"Our Colonel, S. de Hadom, gave us a good talking to that morning, September 25 and I can tell you he brought tears to many a man's eye for he had just had his only son killed, so we all intended to put in one for our 'old man.' We were rushed up in a din about 1.30 p.m. and soon got into the thick of it and assisted to clear the Boches out of the village of Loos where we did a bit of street fighting.

"We assembled again and us and the 8th East Yorks deployed out and started to drive the Boches over Hill 70, and this is where the sport started. We got to hand grips with them there and I tell you our chaps went hell for leather right into the Boches couldn't stand to our bayonets and they ran, we after them, and I assure you I put one or two in for Shanghai. It was getting dark and we had to retire back a little and dig ourselves in for the day I was hit.

"As to my future, I am not certain yet, but no doubt my pension will be all right. My parents were anxious for me to stay at home but personally I should very much like to get back to China again as I like Shanghai and like my job. But anyway that's for the future. It bucks me up considerably to know that my chums remember me."

"It was a difficult job to get our fellows to retire but at last we got them back and our trenches dug for the night, then I tell you it was an anxious time as it started to rain and we were all soon wet through. About 3 a.m. Major Dent came with an order for us to shift and another regiment came up and took our places. We moved to the other side of the village of Loos and lay in an open field awaiting dawn (Sunday 26th).

"At day light we were heavily shelled by the Boches. At 9 a.m. our artillery started and we advanced again, this time over Hill 70, the Boches retiring in front of us. At 3 p.m. we all had to retire for apparently the Boches were getting through a gap on our left and we retired just in time, or the whole brigade would have been wiped out. We were in trenches all Sunday night and all day Monday and were relieved by the Welsh Guards about 4 a.m. Tuesday when we had to muster up all the Battalion we could find and get to the rear having done our bit.

"During the action we lost 15 officers killed and wounded, 80 men killed and 240 wounded and some missing. We had a few days to rest and then went on to Armentières for a spell of trench work. Things were quiet there—we did not worry them and they would not worry us. We would go into the trenches for six days and then be out for six

days. About the second week in December the Boches began getting lively and shelling us nearly every day. Our artillery used to answer and give them more than they bargained for.

"It was on Sunday, December 19, that I got done in. The Boches sprung a surprise on us and started sending over aerial torpedoes. Terrible things these. They blew our trenches to bits but luckily we had few casualties. I had been 'masking' the hellish things all the morning and I held a sort of charmed life so as to keep my fellows together. At last we thought they had stopped and I had a party rebuilding our parapet in a rather exposed position when all of a sudden the look-out went, I saw the thing coming over and got my men to cover but forgot about myself when just as the torpedo was overhead it dropped. I flopped on to the ground and even then was under a little cover. It dropped about 15 yards from me and exploded.

"I was buried and caught in the legs below the knee, not a scratch anywhere else. Well, our chaps soon dug me out, I was a bit stunned but they got me on a stretcher and through the trenches and down to our dressing station to the doctor as soon as they could. My Captain gave me a dose of morphia to ease the pain. At that time I was wearing long rubber trench boots and I think they saved me a bit.

"Arriving at the dressing station the doctor patched me up and soon sent me off to a casualty hospital by motor where my left leg was soon amputated below the knee. Two days afterwards my right leg was amputated about 8 inches from the hip, the result of septic poisoning.

"The doctor says I should be able to walk all right with the aid of artificial limbs of which I believe I get a pair gratis. Believe me, the pain I have been through has been something terrible, more than I can bear at times but it is all over now and I can assure you I am glad. I was recommended for the D.C.M. the day I was hit.

"As to my future, I am not certain yet, but no doubt my pension will be all right. My parents were anxious for me to stay at home but personally I should very much like to get back to China again as I like Shanghai and like my job. But anyway that's for the future. It bucks me up considerably to know that my chums remember me."

News Briefs

Five robbers were captured in one haul by the police last night. At 8.20 six men entered a shop at No. 77, Pakhol Road. Three of them were armed with revolvers and one with a knife. Several shots were fired at the inmates of the house but no-one was hit. The band made for the French Concession. All but one of them were captured. Some of the stolen property was recovered. An estimate of the amount taken could not be made since the owner was not at home when the robbery occurred.

Nine persons have been found guilty in Japan of the attempt to assassinate Count Okuma. The public trial will open on May 3 in Tokio. Thirty attorneys have been retained for the defense. Mr. Fukuda Wagoro is one of the accused.

U.S. Battleships Have
Some Real Practise

Mobile, Alabama, March 14.—The warship Arkansas and New York yesterday pounded the armored fortifications in the harbor here with their big guns. Government officials were present at the test. The results and the ranges were not announced.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA
NATIONAL PRESS INCORPORATED

THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Fine weather. Winter monsoon setting in again all along the coast.

SHANGHAI, APRIL 12, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The President Upheld

New York newspapers commented as follows on the defeat of the McLemore resolution which provided for warning Americans off belligerent merchant ships:

New York Times: The courage and the wisdom of the President have their reward. The last stronghold of sedition, of alien intrigue and factional conspiracy, has surrendered. The Senate last week by a vote of 68 to 14 and the House of Representatives yesterday by a vote of 276 to 142 have put out of the way the cowardly proposal to contract the sphere of American rights to make room for the expansion of Germany's sphere of lawlessness. The Stars and Stripes float over the Capitol.

From the moment when Mr. Wilson put forth his challenge to his foes and the country's unfaithful servants in Congress there was never a doubt of the result. The President is sustained, the plotters against him are overthrown. No sophistication either of the offensive resolutions or of the vote as taken can conceal or dim his triumph. The one thing needful to free his arm, to avert the disgrace which Congress threatened to put upon the country, was to make an end of the Gore and McLemore resolutions. That has been done, and Berlin is on notice that it has to deal with an American President, not with Bryanized Senators and hyphenated Congressmen.

The decision had to be taken. False tongues had magnified the work of disloyal minds until Berlin was deluded into the belief that we could be made to submit to any degree of injury and outrage, that the venom of the propaganda had done its work in Congress, that the President was powerless. Ambassador Dumba was sent home to cure the mischief wrought by Secretary Bryan's evil talking—the sharp and sure way. President Wilson dared Congress to set limits to the exercise of his constitutional powers, and it capitulated. He is now in a position to do what he said he would do—protect the rights of Americans and the honor of the nation.

The significant fact in the House vote yesterday is that only 33 Democrats voted against the President. The Republican vote of 102 against tabling the resolution is not creditable to that party. It shows that many Republicans were guided by no higher motive than partisanship; they voted "No" because that was the way that promised to give the most trouble to the Democrats. But the majority total of nearly two to one cheats them of their desire and is a sufficient disproof of the earlier falsehoods about the readiness of the House to force the President to obey Germany's orders as Sweden, alone among neutral nations, has obeyed them.

Already announcements are made of refusals to accept renominations by Democrats who disagree with the President. Nothing could be more becoming, perhaps nothing more prudent. The country is taking note of these matters at the capital.

The World: The Congressional conspiracy against the President and against the honor of the Nation has failed of its immediate purpose. But the American people still have a supreme duty to perform in respect to their own patriotism. That duty is to deal drastically with every member of Congress who participated in this plot to exalt the military necessities of the German Empire above the faith and the traditions of the Republic.

The Sun: The message that was written in the journal of the House yesterday was the same that was recorded in the Senate four days before. It gave notice to the world, to every power, belligerent or peaceful, that the attempt to cut the ground from beneath the feet of the President had failed; that the Congress of the United States would not forge a weapon against America, and that pro-foreign propaganda, selfishness, and the shortsightedness of timorous dispositions do not rule the nation's councils.

That message was more explicitly

stated, its terms were more exactly defined, its phrases were more satisfactorily composed, by the Representatives than by the Senators, but in each case the essential sentiment was conveyed that the American republic has not been delivered into the hand of conspirators, of weaklings, of sentimentalists, or to the mercies of a combination of these unwholesome elements.

The Tribune: The President could drag the insurgents to water, but he could not make them drink. They have escaped his trap. They are free to continue their work of undermining his leadership. What scanty and dubious glory he may get out of a refusal by the Senate and the House to vote on resolutions affecting his conduct of foreign relations is obscured by the fact that it was in the interest of the insurgents in Congress, and not in his own interest, that a direct vote was dodged.

The Democratic leaders in the two houses have not rallied willingly behind the President. They made a "scrap of paper" of his letter to Mr. Pou. They still mean to embarrass him, to block his legislative plans, and to weaken his prestige as a candidate for re-election. His hands will be strengthened, so far as his armed merchantman policy is concerned, by the votes in the House and the Senate. That is a gain for national honor and good faith. But so far as the re-establishment of his leadership of the Democratic Party is concerned, his campaign against the insurgents in Congress has clearly failed.

Correspondence

Thinks Yuan Ought To Quit

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—During the years past I have been an admirer of Yuan Shih-k'ai. I remember his work in Shantung and in Tientsin. When he became the President of the Republic, it seemed that he was the right man in the right place. His work for reform and opium prohibition has done much for China.

Just before the second revolution he asked me to tell the Southern leaders in Shanghai that his great purpose was to "save China" and not to elevate himself. He said to me: "I will never be an Emperor." I believed he meant it at that time. I took his message to the South, to Dr. Sun and others. They would not believe, and their doubts have proved well grounded.

We need not now inquire into all the motives that led to the movement for a monarchy. The President followed unwise advice. Unreality and make-believe took the place of facts and real conditions, in the minds of the promoters. I wrote to the President, last year, but only incurred his displeasure. In his position it was difficult for him to realize the danger, and the real feeling of the people. Too late, he has cancelled the rash movement. But it seems impossible for him to regain the former position.

The people have lost confidence, and simply the cancellation of the monarchy cannot now unite the nation. Lost confidence cannot be regained. To many it seems the wisest and the safest, for the nation and for the President, that he should retire. Other leaders can take up the work, men who hold the confidence of the people. In a Republic the office of a Vice-President is not one that is made so much use of, except in a time of crisis. Such a crisis has now come to China, and the Vice-President could well take hold until such a time as the representatives of the people again make choice of the chief executive of the nation.

If the President can see the wisdom of this step and willingly give up the power he holds, it will do much toward leading the nation to forget the errors of the past. It will be a real sacrifice for the good of the people of China. It seems that only such a change can restore confidence and bring peace to China. It may be hard to give up to others, but how much better to do so willingly than to wait until the opportunity to make the sacrifice has passed.

Today is a time of crisis and danger to China, from within and without. Only a change, real and definite, can unite the people, and save China from more bloodshed and disaster. As a friend with well wishes for China, and for the President, I hope that he may be led to see the wisdom of such self-sacrifice, while yet there is time for it. What ever the mistakes of the past, the people of China wish to learn and carry out self-government. The "one man" rule must pass away. Men must unite to shoulder the burdens of state.

E. W. THWING
Peking, April 8, 1916.

SAVING UNCLE SAM'S PAPER

By Frederic J. Haskin

It is a valuable privilege to have the largest publishing house in the world, with a splendid staff of scientific experts at its command, send you its publications free of charge, or at a nominal cost. But if this beneficent publisher issues no catalog and gives you scarcely any voice in the selection of your own books, merely sending whatever he pleases, the privilege becomes something between a nuisance and a joke.

That is the present relation between you and the United States government, which is the big publisher. A bill has now been introduced into Congress which is intended to change the whole system so that your congressman will be able to supply you with whatever you want instead of whatever he has.

The energy wasted by the present government publication system is appalling. Uncle Sam maintains an immense staff of experts in all of his departments. He spends \$7,000,000 a year on his printing plant alone. Yet the method of distributing this expensive and valuable product is for the most part about as ineffectual as it could well be made.

If you live in the heart of Chicago, you know that you are as likely as not to get a bulletin of the Department of Agriculture on the raising of beans in the arid South-West. If you are worrying over the question of whether the twenty-acre pasture is rich enough for corn, the R. F. D. carrier will probably leave in the box a helpful paper from the Coast and Geodetic Survey dealing with the dredging of Pacific harbors. This state of affairs is due to the fact that every senator and representative receives for free distribution among his constituents a certain set number of all the government publications. Each member gets his exact share, neither more nor less, of every publication printed.

The gentleman from Florida gets as many irrigation bulletins as the gentleman from Arizona. The members from Iowa get as many reports from the Commissioner of Navigation as the members from New Jersey. Besides the documents that are of national interest, every congressman receives what is often an insufficient supply of bulletins that interest his constituency keenly and a mass of reports that do not bear on the problems of his district in the least.

It is the present habit of congressmen to remedy this to some slight extent by exchanging their allotments with each other. The senator from Nebraska will swap 500 Nautical Almanacs with the senator from Rhode Island for 500 copies of the latest bulletin on horse-breeding.

A story is told of a certain new

member from the city of St. Louis, who

found among his publications for

distribution a number of nicely bound

copies of a treatise on farm methods.

Knowing that this gentleman's con-

stituency for the most part confined

their farming to raising geraniums in

a pot, several older members offered to

make various changes. The new mem-

ber's suspicions were aroused. He

decided that the treatises were

valuable, and carefully mailed them

all to St. Louis. Congress laughed,

but it was the member from St. Louis

who laughed last. For the farm

treatises made a great hit, and were

hailed with enthusiasm by the voters.

In general, however, the disadvantages of the present system are obvious.

The new bill substitutes a so-called

valuation plan of distribution. Each

member of Congress is given a certain

fixed annual credit, reckoned in dollars

and cents, with the superintendent of

documents at the government printing

office. The amount has been set for

the present at \$1,800 a year for each

member of the House, and \$2,200 a

year for each senator. Up to this

limit, the member or senator can

send whatever publications he

pleases to his constituents. He can

draw out the whole sum in terms of

a single publication, if that publication

interests the people of his section.

Thus the congressman will not get

the same number of copies of the

same publications year after year.

The "quota," as the present shares

of each member are called, were

fixed, with a few exceptions, back in

1895. Year after year he has

been given reports of the Bureau of

Fisheries, and fifteen ethnology

bulletins. The long list of his allotment

runs with a few of this and a few of

that, all the way from Agriculture to

Weather Bureau. Under the new

system, if he likes and his constituents

so desire, he can send out \$1,800 worth

of the yearbook of the Department of

Agriculture one year, and swing his

entire credit to some other publication

the next. The member from a big

city will not have \$12 copies of the

Agricultural yearbook to dispose of,

American Merchant Marine

The first ship registry act of the United States was passed September 1, 1789, and confined American registry to ships built in the United States. Soon after the Revolution Congress passed a series of measures imposing higher duties on foreign shipping than those levied on American vessels in the same trade.

In order to carry out this scheme, the Government Printing Office will estimate as closely as possible the cost of producing each book, pamphlet and report. A list of these publications with the "cost" indicated, is sent to each member of Congress, who then sends the printer an estimate of the number he will want. When the bulletins are mailed, the credit of each member with the Printing Office is debited accordingly. His credit is expressed in terms of dollars and cents only for convenience. It simply represents the right to so many publications, and cannot be transferred to any other person or used for any other purpose.

This system is expected also to do away with one of the gravest problems of the national printing business—the annual waste in useless documents. The number of each bulletin and report to be printed is fixed by law, often greatly in excess of the demand. Furthermore, a great many publications for which there is a genuine demand in some sections of the country go to representatives of other sections which are not at all interested in them. So the accumulation of unused books and pamphlets is colossal.

A committee which investigated the proposed sale of some of these documents as waste paper some time ago, stated that there were "in the vaults of the Capitol perhaps a thousand tons of worthless printed paper which clogs the earth and is of no value to anyone." The vaults of the Capitol are not the only storage place for old publications in Washington. About a million publications a year find their way into Uncle Sam's junk pile. These publications have cost the people of the United States at the most conservative estimate, fifty cents apiece.

Yet the government printing office is not only the biggest in the earth, but one of the most efficiently run, so far as the present system will allow. Although the number of publications issued has almost doubled in the last ten years, because the country at large is availing itself more and more of the work done for it by the government, the annual appropriation for the printing office has been increased very little. The present waste is due to the system itself.

After a year or two of experience, the government printing office will be able to estimate in advance the demand for a certain report or a certain class of bulletin and publish accordingly, exactly as any private publishing house estimates the future demand before running an edition.

The bill arranges that each publication may be run in as many different editions as are necessary. The printing will be centered in the printing office itself even more than is the case at present, when certain classes of publications are sometimes printed by outside contractors, and the plates of each book will be stored as long as there is any possibility of more copies being called for, in which case it will only be necessary to slap the plates on the press and run off as many books as are needed.

In this way it is hoped that such accumulations of obsolete documents as recently filled a warehouse renting at \$4,000 a year, will be done away with.

The other striking defect in the present system which the bill intends to remedy is the proviso by which libraries all over the country are designated as depositories of government publications. The central idea of this is excellent, as is any scheme to give the public access to the proceedings of its government, and the benefit of the highly skilled and comprehensive work that is being done for it by experts in all lines. But it is sheer waste to deluge the people with avalanches of printed matter that they never open.

At present every depository library gets the same number of publications, whether it is in New York or forty miles from a railroad. Many of the libraries cannot use ninety per cent of the matter; they have no storage room, and must destroy it or send it back to Washington at a double transfer charge to the government. One typical little library received about 12,000 documents since it was constituted a depository in 1895. Of these at the time of investigation it had about 4,000 on hand—and besides these government publications, its shelves held a total of only 200 books. Under the proposed bill, a system will go into vogue, by which libraries will be sent only the publications that they themselves select.

A bill similar to the one now pending passed the Senate two years ago, but was never acted on in the House; and a second measure along the same lines passed the House last year and never came up in the Senate. Both failures were due to a crowded calendar. With both Houses on record in its favor, the present bill should easily pass into law.

Such testimony has value for other parts of the world than the

Philippines. For the Philippines, the Director of Education in the islands, "has done for them more than all the other civilizing influences which America has brought. Before we came to the islands the boys practically had no games and no plays. They had some simple pastimes only. The girls had even less than their brothers. The games we have taught have brought these boys into their stronger and happier selves."

The game and play stand for teamwork. The ball game means five men, or nine men, or eleven men, working as one man. Each throws aside himself as a selfhood, putting that whole selfhood into the whole mass.

The game and the play also mean wholesome, inspiring rivalry. Rivalry gives zest, interest, sparkle to life. It means vigor, enlargement of power, energy.

Furthermore, games represent imagination. The player in advance sees what he wishes to gain. He also understands the method for reaching the goal. He has at once vision and pre-vision. Inspiration gives imagination, and imagination creates inspiration.

Make For Good

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



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The Deadly Bichloride

By Woods Hutchinson, M. D.

A certain amount of risk is inseparable from even the most prudent conduct of life. The great game involves the taking of fairly frequent chances, which we can meet in a cheerful, sportsmanlike spirit; indeed, take a sort of hardy joy and exhilara-

tion in living dangerously. But there is one class of risks in which there is neither exhilaration nor profit nor sense in running, and that is the danger of taking poisons by mistake.

Too often the public mind is shocked and pained by the serious endangering of valuable human lives through the innocent looking but deadly bichloride of mercury tablet.

This is a peculiarly dangerous and treacherous poison, because it is colorless, odorless and unless held in the mouth for several seconds before swallowing, practically tasteless; even if dissolved it has only a slightly metallic, puckery taste, scarcely stronger than might be caused by water from an unused metal pipe.

In fact, when made up into its usual tablets for making antiseptic solutions, there is absolutely nothing to distinguish these either by sight, smell, touch or the amount of taste that would be got from them in swallowing them whole or washing them down with a drink of water from tablets of soda or soda mint or digestive tablets containing pepin or pancreatin, or the ordinary five or ten-grain tablets in which a great many of our drugs, such as the salicylates, aspirin, phenacetin, formin, etc., are now commonly administered.

A Slow Warning

Worse yet, when the fatal mistake has happened, it is slow in warning the victim of his danger, partly because the compact tablet is slow in dissolving and partly on account of its trick of coagulating of clotting albumins and other animal substances.

So that if the stomach happens to contain even a moderate amount of food this will soak up and temporarily neutralize the poison as it dissolves, so that it will be half an hour or more before it actually reaches and attacks the walls of the stomach itself.

This may dilute and weaken the poison and in the smaller tablets make its action on the stomach lining so gradual that serious damage has

been done before sufficient pain is caused to make the victim uneasy.

Even supposing that the victim has been alarmed in time and the stomach emptied either by emetic or a stomach pump before a sufficient amount of the poison has been absorbed into the blood to produce immediately fatal results, the danger is not yet over.

The poison may have passed into the blood in such amounts that, to put it very roughly, the system is quite able to resist it so long as it is diluted by and spread out through the whole mass of the fluids of the body. But when the poison comes to be excreted from the body, as it is chiefly by the kidneys, then a new danger develops, and that is that it may be strained out of the blood and accumulated in the kidneys in sufficient amounts to become poisonous to their tissues.

The Great Danger

Indeed, it is just at this point that the greatest danger from most cases of corrosive sublimate poisoning occurs, and unless sufficiently large amounts have been taken or the emptying of the stomach delayed so long that death occurs from the immediate effects of the poison within eighteen to thirty-six hours, the chief risk which the patient has to run is that of a fatal inflammation—indeed almost literal corrosion—of the kidneys as it is being filtered out of the blood from four to six days after it is swallowed.

To put it very roughly, if a patient who has swallowed bichloride of mercury lives a day, he will probably live a week; if he lives two weeks, he is practically safe.

Carmen Sylva

By H. T. Sudduth

The breeze blew fresh o'er fields of May, And Springtime's skies were warm and bright Upon the long-remembered day That "Carmen Sylva" reached the height Of girlhood's dreams when crowned as Queen.

But not of royalty alone Dreamed "the wild rose" of castled Wied;

The sleep that led her to a throne Were on the pathways high that lead To heights in noble vision seen.

And through the years the dreams divine That lured her maiden fancies free Upon the vine-clad hills of Rhine That wound its way unto the sea, Remained with her unto the end.

Those dreams she fashioned into deeds!

A happy kingdom's love she won, Her heart still felt her people's needs, Wife, "Little Mother," Queen in one, Round whom loyed memories still blend.

Her people's legends deft she wove, Their folk-lore loved as 'twere her own, In art and poesy she strove, The Muses graced her on her throne,

But chieft she prized her people's love! When war o'erspread her chosen land, The "Mother of the Wounded" came

With touch as soft as mother's hand; The dying blessed her as her name They breathed in prayer to God above!

When shadows gathered round her path, And lasting darkness round her gloomed, It seemed but as an aftermath.

The wild rose in her heart still bloomed—Her people's love clings round her name.

Spring's bloom and fragrance, warbling birds.

At Castle Wied will still recall The gladness echo of her words, And the wild rose beside its wall Will proudly keep her queenly fame.

Mining Equipment

MINE CARS

ROCK DRILLS

EXPLOSIVES

HAMMER DRILLS

ROCK CRUSHERS

HOISTING ENGINES

AIR COMPRESSORS

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LABORATORY EQUIPMENT

DIAMOND CORE DRILLS FOR

PROSPECTING

We shall be pleased to furnish estimates covering your requirements for any class of equipment necessary for the economical operation of coal or metal mines, according to the best methods of modern mining practice.

We have an experienced engineer in charge of this department who will always be pleased to call on you and furnish any information you may require.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

4-5, Yuen Ming Yuen Road

CABLE ADDRESS

"DANICA"

TELEPHONE
778 & 2828

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Hercules Powder Co. Powder & Mining Machinery Co.
Sullivan Machinery Co. Lidgewood Manufacturing Co.
And Others

LADIES—Spring is here! Do you need a Tonic?

BORDEN'S STERILIZED NATURAL MILK is prepared under the most approved sanitary conditions and expert supervision, from cows in the finest dairy sections of the United States of America. Each case contains

48 extra large cans (22oz.).

TRY THIS:

NATURAL MILK TONIC. No. 1, with Fruit Juices. To a glass of cold BORDEN'S NATURAL MILK, add four tablespoons of any "DEL MONTE" acidious fruit juice, or APPLE CIDER. Shake in shaker until it foams and grate nutmeg lightly over the top.

Watch for our Recipes

CONNELL BROTHERS CO.

Shanghai

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA



TO GARDENERS

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is a stimulant which benefits all plants in the early stages of their growth.

For LAWNS, apply it as a top dressing, weekly, from the middle of April to the beginning of June.

For VEGETABLES, apply the dressing between the rows.

For PLANTS in Pots, apply at the rate of a teaspoonful to a gallon of water, once or twice a week, according to the Plant.

Price 25 cents per tin, about one pound.

For larger quantities the price is reduced.

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

5 Thibet Road.

Showroom, 29 Nanking Road



Dr. John Goddard
Refraction and Manufacturing
Optician
Toric Lenses
Instable Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley, M. D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1222

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 11, 1916.	
Money and Bullion	
Mexican Dollars: Market rate: 72.60	Tls.
Thai Gold Bars: 975 touch...	
Bar Silver	1902
Copper Cash	
Sovereigns: buying rate, @ 2-10% Tls. 7.02	
Exch. @ 72.8-Mex. \$ 9.66	
Peking Bar	358
Native Interest09
Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	2914d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount: 3 m-a.	%
4 m-a.	%
6 m-a.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-a.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 28.57
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. \$ 477	
Consols	£
Exchange Closing Quotations	
London	T.T. 2-10%
London	Demand 2-10%
India	T.T. 212
Paris	T.T. 404
Paris	Demand 404%
New York	T.T. 67%
New York	Demand 67%
Hongkong	T.T. 12%
Japan	T.T. 74%
Batavia	T.T. 157%
Banks' Buying Rates	
London	4 m-s. Cds. 2-11%
London	4 m-s. Dcys. 2-11%
London	6 m-s. Cds. 2-11%
London	6 m-s. Dcys. 2-11%
Paris	4 m-s. 422%
New York	4 m-s. 69%

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EX-
CHANGE FOR APRIL

51-Hk. Tls.	6.40
Hk. Tls. 1-Francs.	4.41
1-Marks	3.52
Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls.	1.36
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen.	1.48
1-Rupees.	2.84
1-Roubles.	2.29
1-Mex. \$	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange	
Bank of China	
(Shanghai Branch)	
Mexican Dollars, 72.60	
Chinese Dollars, 72.5875	
On Peking, Demand, 105%	
On Tientsin, Demand, 106%	
On Newchwang, Demand, 79%	
On Hankow, Demand, 102%	
On Chinkung, Demand, 116%	
On Nanchang, Demand, 73%	
On Foochow, Demand, 95%	
On Amoy, Demand, 71%	
On Swatow, Demand, —	
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —	
April 11, 1916.	

Stock Exchange

Transactions	
Shanghai, April 11, 1916.	
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Official	
Yangtze Ins. Tls. 285.00	
Shai Land 6% 1913 Tls. 100.00	
Soy chee cotton Tls. 38%	
New Eng. Works Tls. 10.75	
Shanghai Dock Tls. 82.00	
Dominion Tls. 17%	
Kota Bahroh Tls. 14.00	
Pengkalan Tls. 13.00	
Seekeen Tls. 10.75	
Shanghai Klebang Tls. 1%	
Sungala Tls. 3.00	
Bukit Tls. 7.00	
Sumatra Tls. 135.00	
Direct Business Reported	
Dominion Tls. 17%	
Anglo French Land Tls. 102.00	
Anglo French Land Debts, Tls. 100.00	

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions	
Shanghai, April 11, 1916.	
BUSINESS DONE	
Official	
Kota Tls. 14.60 April	
Chemors Tls. 2.30 cash	
Chengs Tls. 4.50 cash	
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.25 April	
Direct	
Anglo French Lands 6% Debts, Tls. 100.00 cash	
Anglo French Lands Tls. 102.50 cash	
Tanah Merch Tls. 13.00 cash	
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.75 cash	
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.25 cash	
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.10 cash	
Shanghai Docks Tls. 85.00 June	

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL	
Established 20 years.	
182 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by train, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.	

New Engineering Works Pay 18 Per Cent

The annual general meeting of the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works Ltd., was held yesterday, at No. 1 Yuenmingyuen Road. A dividend of 18 per cent was voted. The directors present were: Mr. H. Arnold, chairman, Mr. J. Bleckynsden, Mr. A. W. Burkhill and Mr. J. C. Dyer. The meeting represented 42,596 shares.

The address of the chairman follows:

The report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1915 have been in your hands for some time, and I will therefore take them—as read, but before formally proposing the adoption and passing of the same I will as usual make a few remarks with reference to the various items in the accounts.

When addressing you last year I stated that if we received during the year the same support as had been the case for the first quarter, the year would show up very satisfactorily, and it is therefore very gratifying to your directors that this forecast has been fulfilled and that they are today able to present to you what they feel sure you will consider a highly satisfactory balance sheet. As you will see, the balance at the credit of profit and loss account is Tls. 119,714.51 which your Directors propose to deal with as follows:

To pay a dividend of 18 per cent representing, 57,828.20 To place to reserve fund, 6,047.33 To place dividend equalisation fund, 15,000.00 To foreshore depreciation, 20,000.00 To carry forward balance, 21,338.95

The item of foreshore depreciation which appears in the balance sheet as Tls. 31,654.12 and against which your directors propose to write off Tls. 20,000.00 for depreciation, represents the foreshore to the property occupied by the Lau Kung Mow Cotton Mill. This property is held by us under a lease which continues for a further period of fifteen years, and the item of Tls. 31,654.00 is the amount we undertake under the terms of the lease to expend in raising and bonding, so as to render the land serviceable to us. This amount will have to be written off during the course of the lease and your Directors have therefore thought it advisable—since we can now well afford to do so—to write off a considerable amount.

You will have noticed from the balance sheet that Tls. 20,000 have been written off for depreciation of plant, etc. as against Tls. 15,000 in the previous year, and your directors have preferred making this increased provision although our auditors considered that of the previous year sufficient.

From the two items bills payable and sundry creditors you will notice that accounts payable amount to Tls. 15,819.22 but this has practically all been paid off since the accounts were closed out of current revenues. On the other side of the account you will notice under accounts receivable Tls. 146,158.28 the greater part of which has in the meantime been collected and the balance will be paid very shortly. Our stocks amounting to Tls. 228,319.72 have been taken in at the actual invoice value and could not be replaced today at anything like present prices. This figure, therefore, represents an extremely conservative valuation.

Our works are at present fully employed and there is every prospect of their continuing to be so. During the past year the work completed consisted of three steel towboats, six cargo barges, four pontoons, two hopper barges and a number of motor boats and launches, and the work in comprises a composite

steel towboat, a floating sheering pontoon, and a number of motor launches and composite sailing junks, besides a large and varied amount of overhaul and repair work. During the past year 60 steamers were docked and a large number of lighters, tugs, pontoons, etc.

As regards the present year, while it is impossible to prophesy, there is every indication that we have a good year before us, as we have had as much work during the first quarter as our Works could handle, and there is every indication that Works of the nature of this undertaking will be fully employed for some time to come, as a consequence of the unfortunate conditions existing in Europe. It is, therefore, essential that we should develop our plant as much as possible at present in order to be prepared for the increase of work which we anticipate, when the terrible war now raging in Europe has terminated.

Your directors therefore propose the issue of a further 20,000 shares. The particulars of this new issue will be given you in the extraordinary meeting which follows directly after this meeting.

No questions being asked, the reports and accounts were adopted and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1.—That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—(a) In Article 1 the words "the Head Office" shall not have the meaning therein stated but shall mean "the office of the Company at Shanghai in the Republic of China."

(b) In Article 86 the name "H. E. Arnhold" shall be substituted for "Arnhold, Karberg and Company."

(c) In Article 116 the name "H. E. Arnhold" shall be substituted for "Arnhold, Karberg and Company" and the word "Secretaries" shall be struck out of the said Article and the date "the 28th day of September, 1915" shall be substituted for the "the fifth day of October, 1912."

2.—That the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to issue 20,000 of the unissued shares of the Company subject to the conditions mentioned in Article 4 of the Company's Articles of Association but otherwise upon such terms as they shall think fit.

CHEMOR DIVIDEND

We are informed by Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co., the Secretaries and Managers of the Chemor United Rubber Company, Limited that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on April 11, 1916, it was resolved to recommend at the forthcoming Annual Meeting on April 28, 1916, the payment of a final Dividend of 13½ Tala Cents per share equal to 15 per cent making 20% for the year ended December 31, 1915, to shareholders on record on April 26, 1916.

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, April 5.—The following statistics have been compiled under the direction of the General Chamber of Commerce:

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight ex-Per picul.

Week ended Tls. March 29

Piculs. Piculs.

Cowhides, Best selected 57.50 4,076

Seconds 47.00

Buffalo hides, No. 1 10-60 lbs. 26.50 121

2.10-60 lbs. 22.50

Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 21bs. 56,780

50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair: (Pieces) 14.00

White China Grass, Wuchang & Poochi (Hemp or Ramie) 12.50

Sinshan-and-or Chayu 12.50

Green China Grass, Szechuan 4.00

Jute (Abution) 12.40

White Vegetable Tallow 52% titre. 11.30

Green Vegetable Tallow 52% titre. 15.50

Animal Tallow. 24.77

Gallnals, Usual shape. 26.00

Cotton Lihoo 30.50

Shansi 22.75

Black Bristles, Riffings 24" 24" 3" 3½" 4" 4" 5" 5½" 6" 6" 7" 7½" 8" 8½" 9" 9½" 10" 10½" 11" 11½" 12" 12½" 13" 13½" 14" 14½" 15" 15½" 16" 16½" 17" 17½" 18" 18½" 19" 19½" 20" 20½" 21" 21½" 22" 22½" 23" 23½" 24" 24½" 25" 25½" 26" 26½" 27" 27½" 28" 28½" 29" 29½" 30" 30½" 31" 31½" 32" 32½" 33" 33½" 34" 34½" 35" 35½" 36" 36½" 37" 37½" 38" 38½" 39" 39

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Capital \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office: 53 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.
Court of Directors: Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bookers: The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking
Bangkok Iloilo Penang
Batavia Ipoh Puket
Bombay Karachi Rangoon
Calcutta Klang Saigon
Canton Kobe Seremban
Cobu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore
Colombo Madras Shanghai
Delhi Malacca Sourabaya
Foochow Manila Taiping
Haiiphong Medan (F.M.S.)
Hankow New York Tientsin
Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-China

Capital Frs. 45,000,000.00
Reserves 45,000,000.00

Successors et Agences:
Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Batambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mongtze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Fondicherry Peking Touloum
Kaiaphong Papeete
Haikou Phnom-Penh

Bookers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARADIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiere de la Socie Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Socie Generale de Belgique.

Bookers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisenne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HORHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000

\$22,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bookers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking
Bangkok Iloilo Penang
Batavia Ipoh Rangoon
Bombay Karachi Rangoon
Calcutta Klang Saigon
Canton Kobe Seremban
Cobu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore
Colombo Madras Shanghai
Delhi Malacca Sourabaya
Foochow Manila Taiping
Haiiphong Medan (F.M.S.)
Hankow New York Tientsin
Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Millis, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYON: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Haifan Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Changchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan-Hong Kong Tsingtau

Chendze) Newchwang Vladivostock

Chefoo Nicolayevsk Yokohama

Dalny (Dairen) o.A.

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.
London Branch: 31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,250,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits U.S. 4,710,000

U.S. \$7,440,000

London Bankers: Bank of England.

National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1-A, Kukleng Road.

Savings Bank Officer:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3% per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital:

Gld. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)

Reserve Fund:

Gld. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermas Padang Soerakarta

Bandoeng Palembang Tandjung Balai

Cheribon Pekalongan Tebing-Tinggi

Djember Penang Tegal

Djokjakarta Pontianak Teluk-Betong

Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap

Kota-Raja Semarang Weltevreden

Makassar Singapore Soerabaya

Medan Soerabala

London Bankers: Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG, Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

23 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 8893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking.

Authorized Capital £20,000,000.00

Subscribed Capital 14,000,000.00

Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00

Liabilities £10,

Business and Official Notices

For Sale by Auction

The Steam Tug "Peiho" as she now lies alongside the Hotung Bund, Tientsin. The particulars of this Tug are as follows:—

Length over-all 99' 3"
Beam moulded 17' 11"
Depth moulded 12' 6"
Working Pressure 90 lbs.
Gross Tonnage Tons 137.12
C. Metres 388.05

The sale will take place on Saturday, the 29th April, 1916, at the Offices of the Under-signed, at 12 noon.

WILLIAM FORBES & CO.
Victoria Road,
Tientsin.

9188

The Secret of Success in China

IF YOU HAVE BRANDED GOODS TO SELL IS JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING

We write, design, and insert advertisements in the leading newspapers throughout the East. We employ expert translators and the best native artists in Shanghai.

CAN WE HELP YOU?

Our Representative Calls on Request.

CHESTER, COWEN & CO.
1a, Jinkes Road. Tel. 3449.

NEW HOTEL, HANGCHOW

旅館新新湖西杭州

The New Hotel, West Lake, Hangchow, is the only establishment of its kind which is open all the year round.

The management does its best to make this hotel as comfortable in winter as at any other time of the year. Convalescents who need a change of air will find in our hotel very cosy, nicely-furnished and warm rooms. We use the best stoves.

Shooting parties will find in our establishment all conveniences on their way up country. We are in a position to supply them with fresh stores and provisions and render them efficient services.

Nice table—excellent wine.
TUNG SHU-KUNG,
Manager.

Telephone No. 591.

702

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants Clerks
Typists Overseers
Stenographers Watchmen
Printer

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

6972

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Eman Foreign Agencies,

Limited.

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

Riding Breeches a Specialty

6724

Arch Colonel Golf Ball

at \$1.20 each, \$13.80 per doz.

Spalding Midget Ball

at \$1.25 each, \$14.40 per doz.

Braid's Special Ball

at \$1.00 each, \$11.00 per doz.

Captive Golf Ball

at \$2.00 each

Walter Dunn & Co.

188, Szechuan Road.

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)
Will sell within their Salesrooms
At Nos. 134-135a Szechuan Road,
TODAY, the 12th inst.

at 10 a.m.
Mirror-back Hat: tands, Card Table,
Pictures, Sideboards, Book Cases,
Double and Single Letter Files, Roll
Top Desks, Jardinières, Canton
Carved Blackwood Table, Chest of
Drawers, Dressing Tables, Dining
Room Chairs, single and Double
Bedsteads.

ALSO
One Oliver Typewriter No. 5 (nearly
new)
Two Columbia Gramophones.

NOW ON VIEW.

**5 1/2% Russian Internal Short
Termed Loan of 1916**
FOR
Rbls. 2,000,000,000

SUBSCRIPTION to the above loan
will be opened in Russia from the
28th of March till the 5th of May
inclusively.

The price of issue is 95%.

The Loan is entirely free of
Income Tax and of other taxation.

The Loan is redeemable at par on
the 1st February, 1926, Russian
style, without option for the Russian
Government to convert it at an
earlier date.

Coupons are payable in Russia
half yearly, on the 1st of February
and 1st August, Russian style.

As interest on the above Loan
runs from the 1st-14th of February,
it must be taken into consideration
when subscribing and added to the
price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank in
Shanghai and its Branches in China
and Japan are ready to accept
applications for the above named
Loan.

Special favourable rates will be
quoted for Russian exchange.

Applications will be wired to
Petrograd free of telegraphic
charges and commission.

The Bank is also ready to give
every facility to subscribers in the
shape of advance against the scrip.

I. JEZIERSKI,
Manager.

9189

**The Yangtze Insurance
Association, Limited**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

A DIVIDEND at the rate of
Thirty-five per cent, being Twenty-
One Dollars per Share, on the
Paid-up Capital of the above
Association, has been declared payable,
in Taels at Exchange 73, at
the Chartered Bank of India,
Australia and China or the Hong
Kong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
poration, Shanghai, on and after
this date, to Shareholders on Record
on the 31st March, 1916.

By Order of the Board of Directors
W. S. JACKSON,
Secretary.

9280

1284, BROADWAY

TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.
Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers', Architects', Builders'
Supplies, and Bonner Brothers Spring Hinges.
Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at
most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

**MOTOR
WEST 1090?**
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11

Business and Official Notices



Every Single Bottle of
Pure, Rich, Creamy
Elephant Head Beer
has our name on the
Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Proprietors.

FOR SALE

Immediate Delivery

One Dredger

Four Mud Hoppers, All Iron.

Measuring Over-All

84 feet by 19

Can be seen by appointment

Apply to Box 68,

THE CHINA PRESS

**Canadian Pacific Ocean Services,
Limited**

I have this day handed over
charge of the Company's interests
at Shanghai to Mr. L. E. N. Ryan.

H. THOMAS,
Acting Agent.

I have this day taken charge of
the Shanghai Agency of the
Canadian Pacific Ocean Services,
Ltd.

L. E. N. RYAN,
Agent.
Shanghai, 11th April, 1916.

9286

H. G. WALKER
1-A, Jinkee Road
Ores, Minerals, Metals,
Industrial Chemicals, and
Commodities.

WILL BUY

Antimony, Zinc, Lead
and Tungsten Ores.

WILL SELL

Quicksilver Rosin
Red Phosphorus
Cassite Soda

9285

**SHANGHAI HORTICULTURAL
SOCIETY**

THE Annual General Meeting of
this Society will be held in H.B.M.
Supreme Court Buildings on
Friday, 14th April, at 4:30 p.m.

D. MACGREGOR,

Hon. Secretary.

9284

Secretary.

Shanghai, 7th April, 1916.

9280

Secretary.

9280

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